

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, Oct. 9.—The steamer Canada from Liverpool, with Europeans due Saturday, the 29th, arrived at 7 1/2 o'clock this evening.

The steamship Hermann arrived out on the 24th ultimo.

The latest news from the Crimea is that Gortschakoff telegraphed on the 23d ult. that the Allies landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria and that 30,000 men were on the Russian flank. The Allies attacked the Russian infantry on the 22d of September, when the latter retreated.

On the 25th ult., the Allies, 33,000 strong, debouched from Eupatoria, and occupied the neighboring villages on the left flank of the Russians.

The Russians were fortifying the north side of Sevastopol and constructing new batteries. The French were advancing the Cavalry and Infantry towards Bakhchiszerai.

A fearful tempest had occurred at Sevastopol, following by heavy rains. Sevastopol is to be razed, and the basins to be filled up.

The allies on the 16th were concentrating their forces between Balaklava and Tchernaya, and were constantly reconnoitering.

The left wing of the Russian army were actively preparing for an active campaign.

Four hundred deserters, mostly Poles, had arrived in the allied camp.

It is reported that the demoralization of the Russian army is complete, and such was the confusion from the first moment of the assault of the allies upon Sevastopol, that the soldiers became exhausted through fatigue, having remained 24 hours without sustenance.

The loss of the Russians during the bombardment and assault, is estimated at eighteen thousand men.

The Russians continue to throw fire shells into Sevastopol, from the north side. Some of the guns send shot entirely over the town, doing much damage to the advanced siege works of the allies.

A letter from Berlin states that Prince Gortschakoff will shortly evacuate the forts on the north side of Sevastopol, but the Russians are still making vast preparations for a winter campaign.

The Russian treasury has received large sums through Berlin.

The Turkish troops at Constantinople, intended for Asia, have been sent to Eupatoria. It is reported that large bodies of French troops have been landed at Eupatoria.

Despatches received from Vienna, state that Kara is greatly straitened for provisions and the garrisons are actually subsisting on horse flesh.

The Russians have abandoned Enzovo and Kiel.

Most of the Baltic fleet is to winter at Kiel.

Return of Dr. Kane.

New York, Oct. 11.

Dr. Kane and his party, comprising the Arctic Expedition, arrived to-day. They are all well.

The propeller Arctic and the bark Release, of the expedition fitted out to search for Commander Kane, of the missing Arctic Expedition, returned this evening having Commander Kane and party on board.

The propeller and bark make their way north in Smith's Sound up to latitude seventy-nine degrees and thirty minutes, when they were stopped by ice. Working their way to the shore, they discovered an Indian village, and learned from the inhabitants that Dr. Kane and his party had gone south. They then returned to Disco's Island, where they found Dr. Kane and the other expeditionists.

Dr. Kane had pushed his vessel, the Rescue, as far north as latitude eighty-one degrees, where she was frozen in. He remained by her all winter, sending to the Indian villages for provisions. In the spring the party abandoned the ship, and made their way southward in sledges in a Danish vessel to the island of Disco, and where they were found by the searching expedition.

Three of Dr. Kane's expedition have died: Christian Alton, carpenter; Pierce Schubert, cook; and Jefferson Baker, seaman; the remainder were more or less frost-bitten.

The last winter was unusually severe in the Arctic regions, and many of the natives perished through exposure and starvation.

No traces whatever have been discovered of Sir John Franklin.

A Night Battle.

A vivid account of the necessities of a night battle is contained in this passage from one of the letters of a correspondent of a London daily journal, in the camp before Sevastopol: "For the last hour (it is now a quarter to eleven at night) a furious fight has been raging all a long our front. To a person standing in front of the Fourth division, the whole of the Russian lines are revealed in successive glimpses by bursts of red fire and bright star-like flashes of musketry, twinkling all over the black expanse between us and the town, for three or four miles in length, show that a fierce contest is going on before the trenches of the Allies. Shells, each marked by a distinctive point of fire where the fuse is burning, describe their terrible curves in the air, and seem to mingle with the stars; and heavy rockets, with long tails of drooping sparks, rush like comets through the air! Above all, the pale crescent moon is shining through a deep blue sky, covered with the constellations of heaven. The roar of the cannon, the hissing of the shells, the interminable growl of the musketry, the wild scream of the rocket, and the whizzing of the round shot, form a horrid concert! A terrible thing is war!"

The U. S. Agricultural Society advertise a track for the exhibition of horses half a mile in length. If the horses are half a mile long, what must be the length of this track.

A young girl in Schenectady, suffering from too strong a sensation of the more tender feelings defines his complaint as an attack of lassitude.

The youth that never went to school directed a letter to Eunice Brown, as follows: "You never brought." Didn't that puzzle the postmaster?

The Grand Jury of New York have presented the public with another batch of indictments against a few more of the city officials, for malfeasance in office.

The oldest hotel in Connecticut, and perhaps in the United States, is the Eagle Hotel at New Haven. It was built long before the Revolution, and, till the rupture with the mother country, had been kept by one George Brown.

## "Good country"—"Orderly people."

In a letter to A. H. Patterson, Esq., of Mansfield, Gov. Shannon says of Kansas: "This is a good country, and in my opinion the people, taken as a whole, are more orderly than they are in Ohio."

We beg our readers to compare the foregoing remark of Gov. Shannon's with the following narration of life in Kansas, it fits in so admirably with it.

Exciting News from Kansas—The Cut Throats Commencing their Bloody Work—Southern Hordes Pouring in—Shannon Taking sides with the Ruffians—Alarming conduct of the U. S. Troops—Preparations for the coming contest—Appeal to the people of Ohio.

LEAVENWORTH, (K. T.) Oct. 2, 1855.

Editors Morning Leader:

Murder rules in Kansas. The bloody plot thickens, and the curtain rises upon another act of violence and outrage in the great tragedy of Slavery and Freedom, which is now being enacted in this Territory. Another blow has been struck. Blood flows. Freedom reels and staggers in a death grapple with Slavery. The armed assassins from Missouri have again invaded our soil, and, backed up by Shannon and the usurping Legislature, which was imposed upon us by the same lawless marauders, are reveling in drunken butchery and triumph over the honest, peaceful, and liberty loving voters of Kansas.

Yesterday, the 1st of October, was, as you are aware, the day appointed by that bogus, and fraudulently elected Legislature, for the election of a Representative in Congress from this Territory. You are all informed that the Free State Convention resolved to resist and repudiate the election of that Legislature.

Yet the Friends of Freedom pledged themselves to commit no violence, unless compelled to do so in self defense. They resolved to maintain peace, good order, and obedience to all laws properly enacted, as far as lay in their power—yet NEVER TO YIELD. They accordingly staid away from the polls. The Missourians came over in armed bands. They have carried the election of course; and, encouraged by the apparent non-resistance of the Friends of Liberty, they rushed, in a drunken and riotous frenzy, to the last extreme of barbarity, and expiated the climax of their atrocities by MURDER! Yes, murder of innocent and peaceful citizens—and for what? For asserting and exercising the God given right of free speech!

Heaven grant me patience to tell the tale! The enactment passed by this infamous Legislature prescribing the qualifications of voters, declares that any one who may vote will swear allegiance to the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and pay the sum of one dollar.

Such are the evidences of citizenship, such are the qualifications of voters, such is the self-government which grows out of the Fugitive Law of 1850, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the institution of Slavery! On the day of the election this motley crowd of voters, composed of Missourians, newly arrived Virginians, and drunken Indians, were addressed by pro-Slavery speakers from the steps of the hotel in this place. They were told that slavery was right for Kansas, and that Whitehead was the true representative of Spatter Sovereignty.

They went and voted, almost before the Missouri men had dry upon their boots. With rifles in their hands, knives in their belts, bottles in their pockets, and whiskey in their bellies they swaggered around the polling-drinking, swearing and shouting in devilish glo and fiendish exultation over their fancied triumph.

As the day advanced and night approached, they became more noisy, turbulent and overbearing. They marched through the streets bespattered with mud, swearing, yelling, swinging their hats, and asking, "where are the d-d abolitionists?" "Let's cut the g-d d-d wild livered Yankees' throats!"

At that time one of our citizens, Mr. James Farnham, was passing through the streets; as he passed the hotel one of the Missourians, who wore a white slouched hat, a grey coat, and a pair of greasy corduroy pants tucked into the top of his mud covered cowhide boots, hailed him, and asked him to come in and vote. Mr. F. declined. The man then asked him to "come and drink." He declined that invitation also. One of the Missourians then asked him "why he did not vote?" Mr. F. said, "because I do not consider the election legal."

"He is one of the g-d d-d Free State men," said the crowd. Mr. F. at this time, seeing he was in bad company, started to go. But he was too late. The crowd gathered around him, and began to cry out "Hang him!"

"Lynch him!" "Tar and Feather the d-d Yankee!" Mr. Farnham being a quick, powerful man, turned round and knocked his assailant down and fled. They gave chase, but could not overtake him. One of the desperadoes shot at him with a rifle. The ball pierced his hat, but did not hurt him, and striking a house, went through the clapboard and killed a child which was playing on the floor. The mother ran out shrieking "murder!" "help!"

The neighbors came to her assistance. The news spread. The Free State men armed the axes. To the meantime another citizen had been insulted in the street, knocked down and stabbed. This was young Thomas Newman. He died this morning. The marauders began now to be alarmed at their own acts. About a hundred Free State men, well armed, formed in a body and marched towards the hotel, but the Missourians had decamped. The Free State men pursued them to the River, and one of the bloody villains has felt cold feet.

These are turbulent times. We are in the commencement of a great battle. The skirmishes we have had are but the scattering drops before the storm that is approaching. The thunders will be upon us unless the PEOPLE of the North rise in their might and say to the Slavery Propagandists and their subservient slaves—the present administration—THESE OUTRAGES MUST CEASE!

We hope to hear the thunders of the voice of the people of Ohio on the 9th day of October in the ears of these tyrants. Arouse! Freemen! Slumber not while this black nightmare of slavery rests upon the bosom of Liberty! Awake! and scare away the grim demon that haunts our rest! Our hope is in YOU. Our election is appointed for October 9th, the same day of your own. The enemy is preparing to attack us in larger forces on that day. A band of seventy-five men from Arkansas are now approaching our southern border. The officers of U. S. troops stationed at this place, under instructions from headquarters, wink at the villainies of the Missourians, and refuse to interfere or protect Liberty and Liberty. Unless you rebuke

and frighten with the thunders of your just indignation this corrupt pro-slavery administration, we fear that our fate is sealed and this fair land doomed forever to the black curse of Slavery. We call upon you, then, in the name of LIBERTY, of HUMANITY, of JUSTICE; for our own sake, and for the millions who are to come after us. Republicans of Ohio, we stand upon the Lexington of a great Revolution! Our blood stains the green fields consecrated by our Fathers to Liberty! If you achieve victory in this contest, the great army of four descendants will shout your praises down the long lines of coming generations! If you waver and fail, the clock of Human Progress will be turned back a century!

We are going into the contest next Tuesday with a determination to elect REEDER to Congress, and to strike a blow for freedom that will make our enemies afraid of us hereafter. Our cause is just. May God defend the right.

Yours, KANSAS.

Gov. Shannon denies having made the Westport speech.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Sept. 26, '55. Shawnee Mission, K. T.

My Dr. Sir:

The abolition and anti-administration papers are busy in misrepresenting every thing I do or say, and indeed every thing of a political character in this territory. There is a set of men here whose sole business is and has been from the first, to furnish matter to the eastern press, to enable the abolitionists to inflame the public mind against the South and the institution of slavery. They are sent out here and are sustained by Eastern funds, at least they are not sustained here.

To aid in the Election of Ohio and Pennsylvania they charge me with making a pro-slavery speech in Westport, Missouri. Now there is not one single word of truth in this charge. It is a falsehood manufactured, probably per order, out of whole cloth.

There is really no excitement here except what the abolitionists themselves seem to invite. Whitefield is running for Congress without opposition. Reader is running as the abolition candidate, but on a day different from the one fixed by law, and consequently he has no opposition. There is therefore no excitement on the subject of the election.

Yours &c. WILSON SHANNON.

Mr. STEPHEN GRESSINGER.

Col. Medary has received the following letter from the Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T. Sept. 26, 1855.

My DEAR SIR: I have this moment received information that you are circulating a charge against me that I made a pro-slavery speech at Westport, Missouri, on my way here. There is not a word of truth in this charge—it is wholly false. In the few remarks I made at Westport, in reply to the welcome they gave me, I said nothing on the subject of slavery; on the contrary, I remarked that was a question I would not discuss. Since I came here, on all occasions, I have left that question where the Kansas bill leaves it—to the people to determine for themselves—and I have on all occasions so stated. This report, no doubt, is put in circulation to affect the elections in Ohio, and elsewhere. I hope you will give it, as coming from me, a prompt contradiction.

The Kansas Herald of the 22d, a strong pro-slavery paper, notices this charge and sets me right—representing me truly on this question. I will send you a copy if I can get one.

Your friend, WILSON SHANNON.

From the Herald of Freedom, (K. T.) Sept. 23.

A Postmaster Refusing to Circulate a Free State Paper.

The following letter was received from the Postmaster at Atchison, K. T., on the 15th inst. It has never been our fortune, prior to this, to receive a document so highly interesting from a public officer, and we commend it to the consideration of Postmaster General Campbell, as a communication worthy his attention, and trust he will place it on file in his department as a gem of the kind. Mr. Kelly is a partner of B. F. Stringfellow, and associate editor in the publication of the Spatter Sovereignty.

POST OFFICE, ATCHISON, K. T., Friday, Sept. 7, 1855.

To the Publisher of the Herald of Freedom:

Mr. G. W. BROWN—Sir: By this mail I return you five copies of your paper without any inscription thereon. As there is a law now in force in this Territory prohibiting the circulation of incendiary publications, I most respectfully decline giving them a circulation. You will confer a favor by keeping your rotten and corrupt effusion out of tainting the pure air of this portion of the Territory.

Two numbers of the Herald of Freedom are taken at this office, and I have distributed them in their respective boxes, and shall continue to do so until I get "legal advice."

Hoping you will comply with my request, I remain your obedient servant.

ROBERT S. KELLEY, P. M., Atchison, K. T.

All the papers returned were variously inscribed. On one side of all was written, "Sent back from Atchison, K. T. Refused." On the opposite side of some was written, "Refused," on another, "Refused to circulate," and on another, "Necessity may bring me to crime, but while I draw a breath I cannot be induced to lend a hand to a measure I know to be suicidal to the interests of the South. I cannot and will not circulate this libel."

We have preserved all the marks of the Postmaster, and added none. To circulate the Herald of Freedom, according to Postmaster Kelley, is suicidal to the interests of the South. We thank him for his compliment, and are truly glad to learn that our humble efforts in publishing a paper are fraught with such consequences as to make an impression upon the institutions of the South if circulated. In view of these facts, we ask our friends in the East to aid us with means to "circulate" the Herald. We are honest in the belief that it is doing as much to advance the cause of freedom as any instrumentality now claiming public favor, and as such we appeal to the anti-slavery public for pecuniary encouragement.

But to the Postmaster. We have submitted Mr. Kelley's letter, also the inscription on the wrapper of the returned papers, and the paper itself, to the consideration of Postmaster-General Campbell. If he allows his officials to decide what matter is "incendiary," there is an end to the freedom of the press in Kansas, if not in America.

We have written a statement of the facts to Mr. Campbell, and preserved a copy for publication, which we shall give to the public as soon as we get his reply. The question is an important one to the press, and as such we shall expect them to speak freely upon the subject.

The papers having no "inscription" upon them were tied up in a bundle, and directed to a subscriber at Atchison, who had ordered six copies for that week. On the outside copy the subscriber's name and Postoffice address were legibly written.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE

B. R. COWEN, - - - - - Editor

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, Oct. 18, 1855.

"Sacred to Ohio is the Union of the States."

Ohio All Right!

We have again to congratulate our friends on a most signal victory acquired over the powers of despotism. After one of the most hotly contested campaigns, victory sits upon our banner, and freedom still has a resting place in the homes of the noble Buckeyes. The open enemy and secret foe have both been overthrown, and the Republican cause is triumphant. We felt no fears of the result, as against the Democracy, but there were those who, while they pretended friendship for our cause, and a portion of our ticket, were fighting, most bitterly, for the defeat of our noble leader. Confusion is theirs—they have no part in the great victory which has been achieved in our State. In summing up the killed, wounded and missing, their names will be found in the list. It is no use for them now to come in and say, "we are glad Medill is defeated"—for they are not glad, but, astonished at the Republican strength, they desire to conciliate it, and worm themselves into its good graces. They are perfectly understood.

For a day or two after the election things looked gloomy—the news was unfavorable. Reports from the large cities went to show that Chase was defeated. The cities all went against him—Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Sandusky, Zanesville—but when the lightning brought in the reports from the rural districts—the regions where liberty finds her genial home, the scale was turned. There the inhabitants love liberty—they inhale it with every breath of the pure air—they worship it—and, thank God, they vote for it!

Ohio has covered herself all over with glory. Sisters of the conspiracy! Look at her! Imitate her example, and advance the great cause of liberty, of humanity and of Christianity!

Gov. Shannon in Kansas.

We had hoped that all talk here, of Gov. Shannon's course in Kansas was forever at rest, and that he would be left to the unenviable notoriety which he has acquired since he became governor of that "colony of Missouri." But it seems we were mistaken.

Some of his political friends in Ohio, seeing the desperate state of things brought about by his Westport speech, wrote to him to send out and contradict his speech. In due course of time, the mail brought back letters to "Mr. Stephen Gressinger," "Col. Samuel Medary," and others, two of which letters may be found in another column. We have but a few words to say in relation to these letters. In his letter to Gressinger he says:

"To all in the elections of Ohio and Pennsylvania they charge me with making a pro-slavery speech in Westport, Missouri."

And in the letter to Col. Medary, he says:

"This report, no doubt, is put in circulation to affect the elections in Ohio and elsewhere."

Now this shows the Governor's entire ignorance of the public subject. The Westport pro-slavery speech was never reported by an one who had the slightest interest in the elections in Ohio or Pennsylvania. It was reported by a Missouri gentleman, for the St. Louis Democrat, a pro-slavery paper. Of the attempt on the part of the Gov.'s friends to disprove this speech, the St. Louis Democrat speaks as follows:

"There can be no question as to the truthfulness of our report, and that it was not only truthful, but taken down verbatim et literatim as Governor Shannon delivered it. We went to Kansas, as our report, an accomplished stenographer, in order to avoid any mistakes or inaccuracies, and so highly have his reports been appreciated that they were not only copied by nearly all territorial and border newspapers, as well as extensively throughout the United States, but were pronounced by the members of the Legislature themselves far more authentic than any others which were published."

So that part of the subject has its quietus. But this is not all. A writer in the last week's Gazette enters the arena as the champion knight of the absent Governor. With his visor but half way up, he can nevertheless discover that he is no less a personage than Samuel M. Hovey. Speaking of us, and our remarks in reference to the Governor in Kansas, he says:

Nothing better could be expected from him, judging from his antecedents—being true to the instincts of his nature, and obedient to the bidding of his superiors as the Southern Slave to the will of his master.

Oh, Samuel, we cry, not peccavi—but misrecord! Have mercy on this. That charge is worn out, Samuel, it won't win. Even the "tender mercies" of the Gazette man have given it up.

If the Governor felt so indignant at the report of his speech as it first appeared, why did he not contradict it at once, and rot away for six weeks before he said a word about it?

But, Samuel quotes from the Kansas Herald to show that Shannon never made the speech;—let him quote from the "Spatter Sovereignty" in reference to the same speech. Let him quote from the Westport paper. Let him quote from any of the papers in the neighborhood of Westport.

But, says Samuel, "he is represented as endorsing all the acts of Kansas Legislature. This he did not do." Well, all we know about it is that Mr. Gressinger published what he said was correct report of Shannon's speech in which occurred the following language:

"Your Legislative Assembly, that has just adjourned, has provided a code of laws for the Territory. It is my duty as an Executive officer and the duty of every good citizen, to abide those laws so long as they remain in force. To maintain the Constitution of the United States; the organic law of the Territory; and the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, in conformity thereto, is an obligation imposed on me by oath of office as well as by the duty I owe to the Territory as a citizen, in common with others."

If it does not "endorse the acts of the Kansas legislature"—the English language does not furnish words to do so.

Again, Samuel, with his characteristic bitterness, calls this speech "an abolition propaganda." We defy Samuel to furnish a report of that speech written for an abolition paper! But Samuel waxes eloquent; hear him:

"Now this is a CLICHÉ, coming from the reliable source it does, a 'strong pro-slavery paper,' and must be considered disinterested testimony. It crushes the life blood out of the abolition movement, got up by the minions of the 'Emigrant Aid Society,' clothed with supernatural horrors, and paraded through the country to frighten the timid and time-serving into the support of their sectional and revolutionary schemes—and brands with eternal infamy the hiring calumniators, who have flocked to Kansas to disturb the peace of its citizens and misrepresent the sentiments of the newly-appointed Gov., before he had set his foot upon the soil of Kansas."

Phoebus! what a dizzy flight!

Don't, Samuel—you might hurt the Emigrant Aid Society's feelings!

But, seriously, we will be pleased to learn that Gov. Shannon never made the Westport speech, and will gladly publish all evidence for or against. As the matter at present stands the weight of evidence is against the Governor, and here is a little more of the same sort:

The St. Louis Democrat publishes Shannon's letter to Col. Medary, and makes the following remarks:

"We have no disposition, as we have already stated, to put words in Gov. Shannon's mouth that he did not utter; and although we are assured by our reporter that the speech as before given by us was correct, yet we afford the Governor the benefit of his own denial to which he is certainly entitled. We shall forthwith take measures to have the matter thoroughly investigated at Westport, and shall then either present the proofs or withdraw the statement."

The Kansas correspondent of this same paper, who reported Shannon's speech, hearing that its authenticity had been denied, wrote to the Democrat as follows:

"I noticed in the Republican, of October 1st, that Mr. H. C. P.'s Westport correspondent, alleges that my report of Gov. Shannon's speech is incorrect. I am glad of this denial. As soon as I arrive at Westport I shall send you proofs which, I have no doubt will set this matter at rest, and prevent the Governor, the Union, or Journal of Commerce from denying or 'suspecting' the accuracy of any of my subsequent reports. I was waiting for an official, or semi-official denial of my statements before I advanced my proofs. At present I will merely state, from my own personal knowledge that H. C. P. did not hear one syllable of Governor Shannon's speech, and was not even in the city for at least half an hour after its conclusion; and that my report of it was read in manuscript by several of the most ultra pro-slavery citizens of Westport, and pronounced correct."

The Governor's friends, Samuel, in particular, will bear in mind that they have to deal with men in this matter, and men too, who say nothing but what they are willing to stand up to. The Gov. is in a tight place and further revelations will be looked for with interest.

To Campaign Subscribers.

Our campaign subscribers are entitled to the present number of the CHRONICLE, as it contains the returns of the election. We will send them also the next number, and if they do not wish to become permanent subscribers they can either return that copy of the paper, or inform us by letter. We hope they will all continue, and we will use our utmost endeavors to make the CHRONICLE a welcome weekly visitor at the fireside. No recreation is so useful, nor so easily purchased as reading, and nothing returns so large a profit for so small an investment. Bear this in mind, friends, and renew your subscriptions at once.

A New Volume.

We last week commenced upon the eighth volume of the CHRONICLE, and we are glad to be able to state that our list is larger, and our prospects more flattering than ever before. We cannot but feel grateful for the liberal support of our friends, but while doing so we are reminded that there are a number who have never paid us one cent in all the seven years. We think it is but a simple act of justice to ask those who know themselves to be in arrears to come up and settle. In a week or two we will make out the accounts of persons who are more than a year in our debt, and forward them to their address. It is time our books were squared, and we shall make an early effort to have it done.

A. J. VAN VORHES retires from the Athens Messenger, and is succeeded by G. S. Walsh. We are sorry to lose Bro. Van Vorhes from the corps editorial, as he was a talented and worthy member. May success attend him. We offer our best wishes to the incoming editor, and wish him success among the noble Republicans of Old Athens.

## The Virginia Iron Works.

Our friend Dr. S. HOLLOWAY, of the firm of Kelley, Holloway, & Co., at Benwood, Va., was present at the fair last week with some specimens of nails, made at the Virginia Works, which were considered, by all who saw them, as being of the best quality.

They are smoothly, and regularly finished, and made of the best material. They are now at our office where they may be examined. Being always interested in western manufactures we made inquiry, and learned the following facts in reference to the capacity and extent of the establishment.

There are over 200 hands employed constantly, making, weekly, from 1600 to 2000 kegs of nails, of various sizes. The entire expense of the establishment, including coal, ore, labor, &c., ranges from \$1500 to \$1800 every week. The nails made in the Virginia Works command the highest price in market, and always find ready sale.

One of the most commendable features in the economy of this firm is the erection of dwelling houses for the accommodation of their employees. They have, already, 60 dwellings erected for this purpose, which, as the works have not been in operation quite three years, is doing admirably, and gives unmistakable evidence of prosperity arising from good management. Such establishments are the life of a State, and a country, as they are the principal sources of our wealth, and power. When we manufacture at home every thing necessary to our support as a people, then, and not until then will we be truly independent. But while we must, drawn out the furnace fires in factories at our doors, and send to England for their pauper labor to build our railroads, and other improvements, we cannot look for that feeling of pride in our country and her resources, which real independence always engenders.

Election Returns.

The following table of majorities, though not official, may be taken as about correct in the aggregate. We will complete and correct it as soon as possible.

Counties.	Chase	Medill	Trimble
Allen	422		
Ashtabula	2730		
Athens	700		
Belmont	50	103	
Brown		450	
Butler	502		
Carroll	502		
Champaign	450		
Clark	721		
Clermont	300		
Columbus	900		
Crawford	63	150	
Cuyahoga	850		
Darke	500		
Delaware	357		
Erie	420		
Fairfield		175	
Franklin		705	
Greene	700		
Guernsey	532		
Hamilton		6500	
Hancock	100	120	
Harden	280		
Harrison	521		
Highland		79	
Hocking		250	
Ilion	1000		
Jefferson	600		
Kane	250		
Lake	1142		
Licking		405	
Ligon	600		
Lorain	2000		
Lucas	400		
Madison	127		
Malheur	300		
Marion	477		
Meigs	550		
Monroe		600	
Morgan	611		
Morrow	330		